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NOTICE.

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CONTENTS.

UNITED STATES.

	Page.
Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Status of plague—Plague prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, Point Richmond, and Emeryville, Cal.....	1, 4
Statement of plague at San Francisco—Recommendations for the improvement of, to health conditions.....	1, 4
Outgoing quarantine transactions.....	5
Report from Seattle, Wash.—Measures taken to prevent spread of plague.....	5
Statistical reports of morbidity and mortality, States and cities of the United States, untabulated.....	9
Smallpox in the United States.....	9
Plague in the United States.....	11
Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.....	11

• FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

Australia : Examination of rodents for plague infection at Brisbane and Sydney	14
Brazil : Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Outbreak of smallpox.....	14
Canada : Report from Three Rivers—Outbreak of smallpox in Province of Ontario.....	15
Costa Rica : Report from San Jose—Note addressed to governments of Central America relative to fumigation of vessels from San Francisco, Cal.....	15
Cuba :	
Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever at Cienfuegos and Palmira.....	16
Reports from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Summary of yellow fever, year 1907—Summary of detentions at Triscornia detention camp—Fatal yellow fever case from Palos at Guines	17
Reports from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.....	17
Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Summary, month of November, 1907	18
Ecuador : Report from Guayaquil—Summary for month of November, 1907—Smallpox—Yellow fever—Case of leprosy on steamship <i>Loa</i> —Vaccinations—Fumigation of vessels.....	18
Germany : Report from Berlin—Status of cholera in Russia.....	18
Hawaii :	
Report from Honolulu—Examination of rats for plague infection.....	19
Precautions against spread of cholera.....	19
India : Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal.....	19

	Page.
Italy: Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection-----	20
Japan:	
Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Summary of examinations of emigrants, month of November, 1907—Cholera in the suburbs of Yokohama and on Oshima Island—Plague at Osaka—Summary of plague, smallpox, and typhus fever-----	20
Emigrants recommended for rejection-----	21
Reports from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Plague at Osaka—Method of house disinfection in Japan-----	21
Summary of cholera at Kobe and Osaka, October 13—November 16-----	22
Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection-----	22
Mexico:	
Maritime restrictions against arrivals from San Francisco, Cal-----	22
Report from Salina Cruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessel-----	22
Panama: Report from Colon—Case of varioloid on steamship <i>Atrato</i> , from New York-----	23
Peru: Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessel—Status of plague in Peru—Smallpox at Callao-----	23
West Indies: Report from Bridgetown, Barbados—New case of yellow fever on Island of Barbados-----	23
Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities, untabulated -----	24
Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox tables-----	25
Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities-----	27

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Status of plague—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports:

December 26. One new case of plague bacteriologically confirmed to-day, an Irishwoman; and 1 death, a Frenchman, at the almshouse, whose case was confirmed December 23.

December 27. No new cases of plague to-day; 1 death to-day, an Irishwoman, diagnosis in whose case was confirmed by bacteriological examination December 26. Total bacteriologically confirmed cases of plague to date, 119; cases clinically verified, 17; total deaths from plague to date, 73.

Statement of plague at San Francisco—Recommendations for the improvement of health conditions.

Doctor Blue reports, December 18:

The plague situation has improved slightly in the last month, there having occurred during the week ended December 14 only 2 cases of plague. The following table shows the progress of the disease by weeks:

Week ended—	Cases bacteriologically confirmed.	Plague deaths.
May 27	1	1
August 17	3	3
August 24	4	1
August 31	4	1
September 7	6	4
September 14	9	7
September 21	7	5
September 28	10	5
October 5	10	3
October 12	11	8
October 19	6	5
October 26	7	6
November 2	6	5
November 9	6	3
November 16	6	3
November 23	5	3
November 30	8	1
December 7	3	3
December 14	2	2

Many of the districts which formerly furnished the greater number of cases have had no plague for over a month. Rats are becoming very scarce, especially in the houses. They still exist in the sewers, however, where they are being caught by lowering traps in the manholes. The sewers of the city are undergoing extensive repairs under the direction of the president of the board of works. In many places the old brick and mortar sewer is being replaced by reenforced concrete.

Acting upon a letter (copy of which is inclosed) to Mr. H. U. Brandenstein, chairman board of supervisors' finance committee, the board of supervisors and the board of health have in preparation ordinances looking to the permanent rat-proofing of all buildings and stables to prevent the entrance of rats into human habitations. It will not be retroactive and little opposition to its passage is anticipated. During the last week a meeting of the chamber of commerce was held with the health authorities for the purpose of arousing the citizens to active cooperation. The chamber has sent notices to its members requesting their assistance in the sanitary work and asking questions relative to the collection and disposal of garbage. The city has also under consideration the municipal collection of garbage. At present this service is performed by private parties. The garbage is destroyed at the sanitary reduction works, a private corporation acting under a charter from the city.

A meeting of the State board of health was held in Sacramento last week. At this meeting a resolution advocating the quarantine of plague-infected cities and those cities which refuse to undertake plague-preventive measures was introduced, but did not pass. The State board of health has appointed several additional inspectors of the dead for the counties surrounding San Francisco.

The force of men employed by the Federal Government in the plague-eradicative work shows a high order of discipline and efficiency. The scheme of organization is based on a unit of 5 men under the direction of a foreman. There is an assistant inspector for every two foremen and each district is supplied with two inspectors. Each inspector is responsible for a certain portion of the district. This is subdivided so that each assistant inspector, foreman, and laborer is responsible for a definite part of the work.

The steamship companies, shippers, and others concerned have under consideration a plan for the building of a rat-proof metal compound upon the wharves for the accumulation and storage of flour, bran, grain, etc., intended for shipment to Panama. The walls of this compound will be of corrugated iron 7 feet tall. The top of the wall will flare outward and the sides will be bolted firmly together. It will be placed on a new impervious oak floor.

January 3, 1908

[INCLOSURE.]

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
San Francisco, Cal., November 22, 1907.

Mr. H. U. BRANDENSTEIN,
*Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Supervisors,
City and County of San Francisco, Cal.*

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request I beg leave to submit herewith recommendations for the improvement of the health conditions of San Francisco.

In view of the assumption of the greater part of the expense of the eradication of plague by the Federal authorities, the obligation rests upon your honorable board to enact legislation which will assist in this campaign and will render work now under way speedily successful and permanently effective.

1. The enforcement, through the police department, of order No. 12, second series, of the "Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Board of Supervisors," with a further provision for the sanitary collection and storage of kitchen refuse, swill, etc., in metal cans with covers. The system of collection and disposal of garbage, as now relied upon by the city, is open to the gravest objections and unless improved at an early date will cost the city far more in treasure than would an incinerator plant of the most improved pattern. The law with respect to the disposal of garbage, if enforced, would meet the requirements, but the collection by householders in open wooden boxes and barrels and the scattering of rat food in back areas and vacant lots serve to defeat the aims of the health authorities.

2. The adoption by the city of the provisions of the circular issued by the board of health in regard to the construction and care of stables. This entails the rat proofing of all places where horses and cows are kept in the city, and should also provide against human beings sleeping in or over stables or that any part of a dwelling be used for the housing of horses or cows.

3. Rat proofing of sewers. It is not alone necessary in the reconstruction work now under way to open the sewer mains and relieve the choked conditions, but every point of ingress for rodents should be carefully sealed with cement, brick, and metal gratings. The point of entrance of soil pipes with the mains in many cases will be found defective and affording ingress and egress to vermin of all kinds. In view of such conditions and the dangers to be apprehended from the transference of infections from the sewers to the dwellings of man, I would recommend, wherever practicable, the use of concrete, vitrified clay, and metal pipes of proper diameter. The old brick and mortar sewers, on account of liability to injury and erosion, are being replaced in other cities by the substitution of more durable material. There can be no doubt that the morbidity and mortality of cities can be materially reduced by greater care in the construction and repair of the channels of disposal of human excretions. In furtherance of this aim, only reliable and competent inspectors should be employed on sewer work, and inspections and repairs should be made at frequent intervals.

4. The disposal of sewage: Since the great earthquake disaster many isolated shacks and irregular camps have sprung up in various

parts of the city which, while affording shelter to human beings, are unprovided with sanitary toilets. The use of shallow earthen latrines in these camps has resulted in widespread pollution of the soil, which will continue to be a menace to the public health until this mode of living is prohibited. It is urged, therefore, that all human habitations without convenient toilet accommodations and sewer connection be vacated. This refers more particularly to those sections where plague prevails.

5. Rat proofing of human habitations: In a city where plague prevails, or is liable to gain a foothold, all dwellings, stores, shops, warehouses, and factories should be made impervious to the ingress of rats and other vermin by the use of concrete or cement on foundations and the screening of windows and other entrances near the ground level. Immediate action looking to the accomplishment of this building reform is earnestly urged upon the legislative and executive authorities of the city of San Francisco.

6. In view of the danger of the spread of plague through the shipment of infected rats in freight, such as grain, flour, and fruit, and the liability of the placing of quarantine by other countries against the shipment of such commodities from this port, the State authorities should be requested to forestall this contingency by the construction of rat-proof wharves and piers.

Doctor Blue further reports plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, Point Richmond, and Emeryville, Cal., carried out during the week ended December 20:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sick inspected	56
Plague case found	1
Dead inspected	84
Plague among dead inspected	2
Premises inspected	7,279
Houses disinfected	104
Houses destroyed	9
Nuisances abated	667
Rats found dead	225
Rats trapped	1,852
Bounty rats received	1,520
Poisons placed	432,062
Rats examined bacteriologically	1,133
Rats infected with bacillus pestis	4
Contacts inspected	91

Week ended December 21, 1907:

OAKLAND, CAL.

Sick inspected	245
Dead inspected	46
Premises inspected	2,702
Houses disinfected	21
Nuisances abated	386
Rats found dead	115
Rats trapped	2,592
Bounty rats received	116
Poisons placed	49,584
Notices served	80
Ships inspected	28
Ships fumigated	2
Rats examined bacteriologically	15

January 3, 1908

PORT RICHMOND, CAL.

Sick inspected	8
Dead inspected	1
Premises inspected	185
Nuisances abated	34
Rats found dead	80
Rats trapped	115
Poisons placed	8,400

EMERYVILLE, CAL.

Premises inspected	78
Rats found dead	109
Rats trapped	148
Poisons placed	2,320

Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hobdy reports, December 16:

Week ended December 14. Seventy-two vessels fumigated and certified to and 53 vessels previously fumigated certified to.

Report from Seattle, Wash.—Measures taken to prevent spread of plague.

Reports received by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service show that the measures hereinafter detailed have been taken by the board of health of the State of Washington to prevent the spread of bubonic plague from Seattle, Wash.

The following letter was sent by the secretary of the State board of health to all health officers, both city and county, to county commissioners, and mayors of all cities of the counties bordering on Puget Sound, and copies of ordinances relative to rat-proofing buildings and to the disposal of garbage were at the same time transmitted:

OCTOBER 30, 1907.

The State board of health, after receiving a report from the board of health of the city of Seattle and Doctor White of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in authority here, believe that the plague situation in this State is a matter of grave importance. There is no question that plague exists in one city on Puget Sound, and while every possible precaution is being taken by that city to prevent the spread of this disease, it will not be possible for them to do so without the aid and cooperation of every board of health in this district. Every county on the Sound is more or less in direct communication with this infected port.

The following directions, if carefully and immediately followed out, will aid very greatly in preventing the spread of this disease:

This disease exists and multiplies in human beings and in rats and mice and is carried from one to the other through fleas and other insects; it is therefore a matter of the greatest importance to destroy the rats and mice. This is done in general in two ways—by depriving them of food and of shelter.

To cut out their food supply: All garbage and refuse from kitchens, markets, grocery stores, fish markets, slaughterhouses, and butcher shops should be cleaned up and destroyed. If it can not be destroyed

and has to be dumped, the dumps should be surrounded by rat-proof wirenetting fences not less than 4 feet high. This wire should extend under the ground deep enough to prevent burrowing and be fastened at the top to a 10-inch flat board, so that the rats can not climb over.

All fresh garbage and refuse should be burned at once, or at least should be kept about the premises as short a time as possible and only in covered rat-proof receptacles.

Keepers of grain stores, storerooms, and elevators should, in every way in their power, protect their wares from rats, so that rats have nothing to live upon.

Sewers, unless frequently flushed, are the harbor for many rats; therefore frequent flushing of the sewers with water is important, and care should be taken that the sewage is not discharged where the rats can get into it; if deposited in cesspools, protect and cover these with wire netting.

To deprive them of shelter: Piles of waste material, lumber, boxes, etc., where rats can live and multiply should be cleaned up. If this can not be done, such places should be surrounded by a rat-proof fence and poisoned bait placed within.

In the case of buildings and cellars and area ways underground, they should be thoroughly cleaned up; the rat holes stopped with fine netting, which neither rats nor mice can get through; lime or chloride of lime should be scattered about all rat holes; new rat holes should be sought for constantly by each householder and treated in the same way.

Piles and beams of docks and other buildings resting on piles along the water front should be protected by wire netting or zinc or other smooth metal garters, to prevent the rats from climbing up from the water or shore, and the docks should be tightly closed at night.

All vessels tying to wharves should be required to use funnels on the moorings to prevent rats from leaving or coming aboard, and the gangway should be hoisted at night.

The rats and mice should be killed and *destroyed* as much as possible instead of driving them away to other places; they should be poisoned or caught in traps and killed in the traps. These traps should hold both mice and rats, and should be smoked or scalded and rebaited after each catch. The dead bodies of mice and rats in the traps should be burned.

Any rats found dead or that when caught seem sick should be sent, by express, to Seattle, addressed to the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, care of the State board of health, 402 Bailey Building, Seattle, Wash., where they will be examined for evidences of plague. These dead rats should be wrapped in several thicknesses of paper, and placed with a tablespoonful of chloroform, in a tin box or can (the chloroform will kill the fleas on the rats). Those rats that are found dead, or when caught are sick, should not be touched or handled, but should be picked up with a stick or tongs.

In other words, if you can cut off the food supply and shelter of rats and mice they will more readily take poison or be caught in traps and exterminated. This is a great safeguard against the propagation of bubonic plague; *no rats and fleas, no plague.*

January 3, 1908

In human beings: Every death from a suspicious or peculiar illness should be investigated immediately. Doubtful or peculiar cases, which are apparently typhoid fever or pneumonia or acute Bright's disease or acute gastro-intestinal infection or any other febrile infection in which diagnosis is not perfectly clear and in which death occurs very early, deserve prompt and special attention (in a supposed typhoid-fever case before ten days or in the other diseases mentioned before five days). In all such cases the secretary of the State board of health, 402 Bailey Building, Seattle, should be notified immediately by telegraph.

At the request of the governor of the State, the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has taken charge of the shipping, etc., of the State, and their representatives will be glad to furnish any information or any assistance that they can to any local board of health that requests it.

All boats or vessels coming to your town from a port where plague is known to exist should be required to breast off from the dock 8 feet, to have the hawsers or mooring ropes protected by rat guards properly placed, to see that the gang planks are lighted and guarded as much as possible, and when not in use, especially at night, withdrawn. Rats often get on shore by way of gang planks, especially the freight plank.

A copy of the so-called rat ordinance recently passed in Seattle is inclosed and recommended for adoption.

[Inclosure—Copy of Ordinances.]

ORDINANCE NO. 17039.

SECTION 1. All building and basement walls of all storerooms, grain elevators, warehouses, residences, or other buildings within the district hereinbefore described shall be so constructed or repaired by the use of screens, netting, cement, or other material or materials approved by the health officer of the city of Seattle as to prevent rats from gaining entrance to such buildings, and all food products or other products, goods, wares, and merchandise, whether kept for sale or for any other purpose, shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. All storerooms, grain elevators, warehouses, residences, or other buildings in said district shall be provided with two or more traps of a pattern approved by the health officer, such traps to be freshly baited at least twice each week, and shall be inspected daily, and any rat or rats caught therein removed and such trap or traps thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited.

SEC. 2. All public and private docks in the city of Seattle, wherever located, shall be protected by wire screens or netting, or other materials approved by the health officer, and so installed as to prevent rats from gaining entrance to such docks at either high or low tide from vessels anchored or moored alongside of such docks or from other sources, and all food products stored in docks shall be so kept and stored as to prevent rats from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. All docks shall be provided with two or more traps of a pattern approved by the health officer, traps to be freshly baited at least twice each week, and shall be inspected daily, so that rats caught therein may be removed, and such trap or traps shall be thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited.

SEC. 3. All slaughterhouses of every kind and nature and wherever located in the city of Seattle shall be so protected by wire screens or netting or cement as to prevent rats from gaining access to the building or buildings thereof, and all holes and openings in the building or basement walls shall be thoroughly stopped with cement, or other approved material, and all food products stored in slaughterhouses shall be so kept as to prevent rats from coming in contact therewith.

All slaughterhouses shall have two or more traps of an approved pattern, which shall be baited with fresh bait at least twice a week, and such traps shall be inspected daily, so that rats caught therein may be removed and the trap or traps thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited.

SEC. 4. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or failing to comply with the requirements thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars or imprisoned in the city jail for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days, or be both fined and imprisoned.

ORDINANCE NO. 15957.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person to have or permit upon any premises owned, occupied, or controlled by them any nuisance detrimental to health, or any accumulation of filth, garbage, decaying animal or vegetable matter, or any animal or human excrement, and it shall be the duty of the health officer of the city of Seattle to cause any such person to be notified to abolish, abate, and remove such nuisance, and in case such person shall fail, neglect or refuse to remove the same within three (3) days after receiving such notice, such nuisance may be removed and abated under and by order of the health officer, and the person whose duty it was to abate or remove such nuisance, in addition to incurring penalties in this ordinance provided, shall become indebted to the city of Seattle for the damages, costs, and charges incurred by the city by reason of the existence and removal of such nuisance.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any person to dump or place upon any land, or in any water or waterway, within the city of Seattle, any dead animals, butchers' offal, fish or part of fish, or any waste vegetable or animal matter whatever; and the board of public works is hereby authorized to offer a reward of fifty (50) dollars to any person furnishing evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person depositing the body of any dead animal in any water or waterway within the city of Seattle.

SEC. 21. It shall be unlawful for any person, whether the owner, lessee, occupant, or agent of any premises, to keep or permit to be kept in any building, area way, or upon any premises, or in any alley, street, or public place adjacent to any premises, any waste animal or vegetable matter, dead animals, butchers' offal, fish or parts of fish, ashes, swill, or refuse matter from any restaurant, eating place, residence, place of business, or other building, unless the same be collected and kept in a tightly covered or closed metal can or vessel, which can or vessel shall be firmly attached to the body thereof a metallic tag or label bearing the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, and the number of the premises in connection with which such can or vessel is being or is intended to be used.

SEC. 53. Any person violating or failing to comply with any* of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail not exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In addition, a circular letter, as to cautions to be observed on vessels, prepared by Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Holt, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and addressed to steamship agents, pilots, local authorities and all others concerned, were sent to the mayors of all cities on the Columbia River. In addition, reprints of an article on plague prevention, prepared by Passed Assistant Surgeon M. J. White, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, were sent to all city and county health officers on Puget Sound, and later to all health officers of the State. The supply of reprints was sufficient to enable all physicians in their respective communities to be supplied with copies.

**STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES
OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.**

ILLINOIS—Rockford.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria 1 and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases: Diphtheria 13 and scarlet fever 5.

IOWA—Keokuk.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 2 from enteric fever. Cases: Scarlet fever 2.

NEW YORK—Auburn.—Month of October, 1907. Estimated population, 38,500. Total number of deaths, 35, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 8 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 19, enteric fever 3, measles 1, tuberculosis 9.

November, 1907. Total number of deaths, 30, including diphtheria 2 and 2 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 5, enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 1.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 55,000—white 38,000, colored 17,000. Total number of deaths, 44—white 31, colored 13—including 8 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 6, scarlet fever 24.

UTAH.—Month of November, 1907. Reports to the State board of health from 27 counties, having an estimated population of 346,873, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 329, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 18, measles 4, scarlet fever 8, and 5 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 121, enteric fever 127, measles 1,151, scarlet fever 149, smallpox 22, whooping cough 55, and tuberculosis 7 (incomplete).

WASHINGTON—Spokane.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 85,000. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 6, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases: diphtheria 77, enteric fever 17, measles 2, scarlet fever 5, smallpox 21, phthisis pulmonalis 2.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1907, to January 3, 1908.

For reports received from June 28, 1907, to December 27, 1907, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1907.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Los Angeles	Dec. 15-21.....	13		
San Francisco	Dec. 15-21.....	10		
Total for State		23		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Total for District		1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:				
Tarpon Springs.....	Dec. 15-21	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Illinois:				
Chicago	Dec. 22-28	2		
Springfield	Dec. 13-19	9		
Total for State		11		
Indiana:				
Indianapolis	Dec. 16-22	1		
Lafayette.....	Dec. 17-23	2		
Total for State.....		3		
Kansas:				
Wichita	Dec. 15-21	5		
Total for State.....		5		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Dec. 15-21	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Dec. 22-28.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Fall River.....	Dec. 22-28.....	2		
Total for State.....		3		
Michigan:				
Saginaw	Dec. 15-21.....	14		
Total for State.....		14		
Minnesota:				
Winona	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Nebraska:				
Nebraska City.....	Dec. 8-21.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
New York:				
New York	Dec. 15-21.....	3		
Niagara Falls.....	Dec. 15-21.....	2		
Syracuse	Dec. 15-24.....	1		
Total for State.....		6		
North Carolina:				
Greensboro.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 21-27.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Pennsylvania:				
Erie	Dec. 20-26	2		
Total for State.....		2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee:				
Knoxville.....	Dec. 15-21.....	2.....		
Nashville.....	Dec. 15-21.....	10.....		
Total for State.....		12.....		
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1.....		
Total for State.....		1.....		
Washington:				
Tacoma	Dec. 15-21.....	4.....		
Total for State.....		4.....		
Wisconsin:				
La Crosse.....	Dec. 15-21.....	3.....		
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 15-21.....	4.....		
Total for State.....		7.....		
Grand total, United States.....		104.....		

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, December 28, 1907, to January 3, 1908.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco	Dec. 26-27.....	1.....	2.....	

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.

[For smallpox and plague see special tables.]

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuber-		Enteric		Scarlet		Diph-		Measles.		Whoop-	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....	Dec. 21	38,973	18					1	5	...	1				
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Dec. 14	14,509	3		1										
Do.....	Dec. 21	14,509	3												
Auburn, N. Y.....	Dec. 7	30,345	10	1				1				1	1		
Do.....	Dec. 14	30,345	8	1								1			
Augusta, Ga.....	Dec. 17	39,441	8												1
Baltimore, Md.....	Dec. 21	508,957	234	16	35	19	2	39	1	17		9	5	11	1
Bath, Me.....	do	10,477				1		1							
Bayonne, N. J.....	do	32,722						2		3	1				
Bedford, Me.....	do	16,145	9												
Binghamton, N. Y.....	do	38,647	12		3										
Boston, Mass.....	do	560,892	283	57	16	1	1	35	1	54	1	34			
Braddock, Pa.....	do	15,564	1			2		1							1
Brockton, Mass.....	do	40,063	7	1				1				1			
Cambridge, Mass.....	do	91,886	30	17	2	1		3		3		1			
Camden, N. J.....	do	75,935	32					6	1	8	1				
Canton, Ohio.....	Nov. 9	30,667		1	1			7							
Do.....	Nov. 16	30,667													
Do.....	Nov. 23	30,667						5	3		1				
Do.....	Nov. 30	30,667						5		1					
Carbondale, Pa.....	Dec. 21	13,536	7					3		1					
Charlotte, N. C.....	do	18,091	9		1			1							
Chelsea, Mass.....	do	34,072	15												
Chester, Pa.....	do	33,980	2					1		0		1			
Chicago, Ill.....	do	1,698,575	592	24	83	10	10	97	13	127	12	55	6	6	1
Chicopee, Mass.....	do	19,167	8					1	2						

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week Ended—	Population, United States census 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuber-culosis.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diph-theria.	Measles.	Whoop-ing cough.
				Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
				Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Dec. 20	325,902	20	21	4	2	7	13	31
Cleveland, Ohio.....	do	381,768	135	29	14	2	14	23	57
Clinton, Mass.....	Dec. 21	13,667	2					1	3
Covington, Ky.....	do	42,938	1	2		2	1	1	
Danville, Ill.....	Dec. 21	16,354	6	1			1		
Dayton, Ohio.....	do	85,333	37	2		4	1	3	1
Detroit, Mich.....	do	285,704	105			3	2	12	3
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	do	11,616	7	1	1	5	1		
Elkhart, Ind.....	do	15,184	5						
Elmira, N. Y.....	do	35,672	12	13	1	1	1	45	3
Erie, Pa.....	Dec. 19	52,733	22	2	3	3	4	3	
Evansville, Ind.....	Dec. 21	59,007	14	2		3	2	2	1
Everett, Mass.....	do	24,336	9	1	3		2	2	
Fall River, Mass.....	do	104,863	46	3	3	11	2	5	1
Findlay, Ohio.....	do	17,613	5			1			
Galesburg, Ill.....	do	18,607	5	5					
Galveston, Tex.....	Dec. 20	37,789	17	3	2			3	
Gloucester, Mass.....	Dec. 21	26,121	11						
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do	87,565	32	2	2	21	1	3	7
Greensboro, N. C.....	do	10,035	5						
Greenville, S. C.....	Dec. 14	11,860	1			1			
Harrison, N. J.....	Dec. 21	10,596	4	1	1				
Haverhill, Mass.....	do	37,175	13	6	1			1	21
Hoboken, N. J.....	do	59,364					2	3	1
Homestead, Pa.....	Dec. 7	12,554	13				1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 14	12,554	11	1			1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 21	12,554	6				1		
Hyde Park, Mass.....	do	13,244	5	2	1	1	1	1	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Dec. 22	169,164	56	4	5	3	3	7	1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Dec. 21	28,429	23	3	1		3		
Jersey City, N. J.....	Dec. 22	206,433	108	12	2	8	5	4	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	Dec. 21	35,936	17			2	1	7	
Kansas City, Kans.....	do	51,418	28	5	1	11	2	6	1
Kearney, N. J.....	do	10,896	6			1	3		
Kingston, N. Y.....	do	24,585	4	1					
Knoxville, Tenn.....	do	32,637				1	1	1	
La Crosse, Wis.....	do	28,895	7	3	1	2	1	1	1
La Fayette, Ind.....	Dec. 23	18,116	6	1					
Lawrence, Mass.....	Dec. 21	62,559	31	1	3		1	2	
Lexington, Ky.....	do	26,369	10	3				1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Dec. 14	102,479	88	2	15	5	3	14	1
Louisville, Ky.....	Dec. 5	204,731	68	13	9	4		5	
Do.....	Dec. 12	204,731	61	3	11	5	1	3	
Do.....	Dec. 19	204,731	90	6	8	6	3	4	
Lowell, Mass.....	Dec. 21	94,969	39	3	1	1	4	24	1
Lynn, Mass.....	do	68,513	37	3		1	5	2	19
Malden, Mass.....	do	33,664	11				2	2	2
Manchester, N. H.....	do	56,987	27	2	2	1		3	1
Manitowoc, Wis.....	do	11,786	4	1					
Marinette, Wis.....	do	16,195	5			1			
Marlboro, Mass.....	do	13,609	3						
Massillon, Ohio.....	do	11,944	1						
Medford, Mass.....	do	18,244	6				2	1	
Memphis, Tenn.....	Nov. 30	102,320		2			4	2	
Do.....	Dec. 7	102,320	39	1			9	3	
Do.....	Dec. 14	102,320	46				5	3	
Do.....	Dec. 21	102,320	37	2		3	6		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	do	285,315	71	8	9	4	2	14	1
Do.....	Dec. 14	285,315	82	11	3	3	2	12	3
Do.....	Dec. 21	285,315	89	9	6	6	7	10	3
Moline, Ill.....	Dec. 22	17,248	8						
Montgomery, Ala.....	Dec. 20	30,346	14						1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	Dec. 21	21,228	12						
Nanticoke, Pa.....	Dec. 23	12,616			1		1	1	
Nashville, Tenn.....	Dec. 21	80,865	42	5	4	8	15		1
Nebraska City, Nebr.....	Dec. 14	7,200	2						
Do.....	Dec. 21	7,200	4	3	4				
Newark, N. J.....	do	246,070	114	20	2	2	10	26	2
New Bedford, Mass.....	do	63,442	38	3	3		7		6
New Brunswick, N. J.....	Dec. 14	20,006				1			
Do.....	Dec. 21	20,006				3			
Newburyport, Mass.....	do	14,478			1				
New Orleans, La.....	do	278,104	153	14	20	7	3	4	
Newton, Mass.....	do	33,587	10	1	1		6	13	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	do	19,457	5		14		1	3	
Norristown, Pa.....	do	22,265	9	1			1	1	

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Popula-tion, United States census 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuber-culosis.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph-theria.		Measles.		Whoop-ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
North Adams, Mass.	Dec. 21	24,200	7	3		1		1		1		37	1		
Northampton, Mass.	do	18,643	8			4		2					5		
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	2	1		1							1		
Ottumwa, Iowa	do	18,197		1		1						2			
Philadelphia, Pa.	a Nov. 30	1,293,697	441	80	59	44	5	56	2	118	10	35		17	1
Plainfield, N. J.	Dec. 21	15,369	5	1						1		1			
Plymouth, Pa.	do	13,649	8	1	1			9	2	2		6			
Port Huron, Mich.	do	19,158	8	1	1	1									
Portland, Me.	Dec. 7	50,145	24	2	1					6	1				
Providence, R. I.	Dec. 21	175,597	91	6	10	1		12	1	7		11	3		
Reading, Pa.	Dec. 23	78,961	30		1	1		9		2	2	21		2	1
Richmond, Va.	Dec. 21	85,050	42	4	7			2		7	1				
Rutland, Vt.	do	11,499	1										10		
St. Louis, Mo.	do	575,238	188	31	26	8	1	41	1	28	2	1		9	2
San Antonio, Tex.	do	53,321				1		1							
San Francisco	Dec. 14	342,782	150	11	13	4	6	1		17	1				
Seranton, Pa.	Dec. 7	102,026		1	1	3		8		15	1	8			
Do	Dec. 21	102,026						6		14	2	10			
Sioux Falls	do	10,266	1												
Somerville, Mass.	do	61,643	29	3	2	1		3		7	1	4			
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	14	2	1					3	1				
Spokane, Wash.	Dec. 14	38,848	25				1	1		11					
Springfield, Ill.	Dec. 19	34,159	14					4		7	1				
Springfield, Mass.	Dec. 21	62,059	35		3			4		12	1	1			
Springfield, Ohio	do	38,253	10				1	1		1					
Steelton, Pa.	do	12,068	4	1								1			
Tacoma, Wash.	Dec. 14	37,714	14			1	1						1		
Taunton, Mass.	Dec. 21	31,036	17	1											
Terre Haute, Ind.	do	36,673	6		1			3		2		4		1	
Titusville, Pa.	do	8,244	4			1									
Toledo, Ohio	do	131,822	38		4	4	1	4							
Topeka, Kans.	Dec. 14	33,608	9							2		3			
Trenton, N. J.	Dec. 21	73,307			22			1		7					
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	6		1					3		1			
Warren, Pa.	Dec. 16	8,043	2												
Do	Dec. 23	8,043	2												
Wichita, Kans.	Dec. 21	24,671		1	1			3		1		1			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Dec. 20	51,721	18	1	1			5	1	5					
Williamsport, Pa.	Dec. 21	28,757	6		1					4	1				
Wilmington, Del.	Dec. 21	76,508	22		2										
Winona, Minn.	do	19,714	1									10			
Woburn, Mass.	do	14,254	5												
Worcester, Mass.	do	118,421	59	2	3	1	2	5		15	2	10	1	3	

a Intervening weeks previously reported.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Examination of rodents for plague infection at Brisbane and Sydney.

The following information is taken from bulletins issued by the departments of health of Queensland and New South Wales and forwarded by Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne:

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.—Week ended November 2. Rodents destroyed, 591; examined, 480; found infected, 0.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney.—Week ended November 2. Rodents destroyed, 2,026; examined, 434; found infected, 0. Date of last infected rodent taken, October 21; on fresh premises, October 9.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Outbreak of smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, November 29:

Week ended November 24. Vessels inspected (with exceptions noted) and issued bills of health for United States and Canal Zone ports:

November 18. German steamship *Corrientes*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change of crew personnel; Norwegian steamship *Auchenarden*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with 1 new member of crew signed on in this port; British steamship *Denaby*, for a southern United States port, in water ballast, with no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew.

November 20. British steamship *Bellenden*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel.

November 21. British steamship *Swedish Prince*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with 1 new member of the crew signed on in this port; British steamship *Zamora*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel.

January 3, 1908

November 22. Norwegian bark *Sacksen*, for Gulfport, Miss., in stone ballast, no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel here; British steamship *Peruvian*, for Savannah, in water ballast, with no passengers and with no change in the personnel of the vessel.

November 23. American tugboat *Catherine Moran*, for Panama, Canal Zone (put in here for coal to continue her journey), with no cargo to Panama, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew.

The bark *Sacksen*, the steamship *Peruvian*, and the American tugboat were not inspected by Service officer and the bills of health were issued by the deputy consul-general.

Mortality, plague, smallpox, and yellow fever, Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended November 24, total deaths, 238. Yellow fever caused 1 death with 2 new reported cases, bubonic plague 2 deaths, with 8 new reported cases, and variola 5 deaths, with 37 new reported cases. At the close of the week there were in the hospital São Sebastião, no cases of yellow fever, 19 cases of variola, 14 cases of plague—all under treatment, and 35 cases of suspicious illness under observation. In regard to the outbreak of variola, it is rather unusual for this season of the year, recrudescences of this disease being as a rule far more common here in the colder or cooler months of the year. During the last four weeks the number of cases has been as follows: For each week, 14, 14, 11, 37; total, 76, and the deaths by each week as follows: 4, 4, 5, 5; total, 18. During the same period there have been 26 cases and 4 deaths due to bubonic plague, and 4 cases and 1 death due to yellow fever. During the period from September 22 to November 10, there had not been a case of yellow fever in the city.

CANADA.

Report from Three Rivers—Outbreak of smallpox in Province of Ontario.

Consul Worman reports, December 19:
Smallpox has broken out in a number of places in the Province of Ontario.

COSTA RICA.

Report from San Jose—Note addressed to governments of Central America relative to fumigation of vessels from San Francisco, Cal.

The American minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica reports, December 1, through the Department of State, that he has addressed notes to the Governments of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica regarding the fumigation of steamships from San Francisco, Cal., explaining that these vessels, having been carefully fumigated before leaving that port and official certificate thereof furnished the commanding officer, a second fumigation at ports of call en route to Panama would not be necessary. Favorable replies were received from the Governments of El Salvador and Costa Rica. No reply has been received from the Government of Nicaragua.

He further reports that there are occasional sporadic cases of yellow fever at Leon, Managua, and Granada, but that the condition is not any worse now than heretofore. No cases of yellow fever have been reported at Corinto during the year.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever at Cienfuegos and Palmira.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, December 16 and 23:
Week ended December 14.

Vessels inspected, fumigated, and bills of health issued.....	6
Members of crews inspected.....	181
Member of crew inspected, landed at this port.....	1
Passengers inspected, landed here.....	4
Passengers inspected in transit.....	1

December 10, the Spanish steamship *Saturnina*, from Santiago de Cuba, bound for Tampa, Fla., was fumigated.

December 11, the Norwegian steamship *Gotthard*, from Manzanillo for New Orleans, La., was fumigated.

December 12, the British steamship *Castaño*, from Nipe, Cuba, for Mobile, Ala., and the Cuban steamship *Antilla*, from Santiago de Cuba, were fumigated.

December 14, the Spanish steamship *Riojano*, from Manzanillo, for Galveston, Tex., and the American schooner *Fred. W. Ayer*, from Gulfport and bound for the same port, were fumigated.

Sanitary condition of the city: Yellow fever and leprosy present.

Statistics of yellow-fever cases to date: Cases, 81; deaths, 22; under treatment, 1.

Week ended December 21:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	8
Members of crews inspected.....	172
Member of crews inspected landed at this port.....	1
Member of crews inspected taken on at this port.....	1

December 18, the American schooner *Charles L. Jeffrey*, from Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, bound for Pascagoula, was inspected.

December 19, the British steamship *Hortensius*, from Buenos Aires and Port of Spain, Trinidad, bound for a port in the United States, via Habana, was quarantined for some hours by the Cuban authorities of port as a precautionary measure, having sailed from an infected port. All on board were well.

The last case of yellow fever was reported November 28 and recovered December 16.

No quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during this week on vessels entering, and no new case of yellow fever has appeared in the city or surrounding country.

December 30. One new case of yellow fever confirmed yesterday.

December 31. Reported by local board of health, 1 new case of yellow fever in this city and another, a fatal case, at Palmira. Both cases originated at Palmira and its surroundings.

January 1. No new case of yellow fever to-day; 1 death yesterday in this city.

DETROIT, MICH.

Reports from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Summary of yellow fever, year 1907—Summary of detentions at Triscornia detention camp—Fatal yellow fever case from Palos at Guines.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, December 23:

Week ended December 21.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	17
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued	4
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected	692
Members of crews of outgoing vessels not inspected	170
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	412
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected	18
Certificates of immunity to yellow fever issued	10
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	5

For this period no cases of yellow fever have been reported in the island of Cuba, the last patient having been discharged recovered December 16. This was the case originating in Habana and under treatment at Cienfuegos. Continued inspection in and about the focus in Habana has revealed no further infection. In consequence of the total disappearance of yellow fever Habana shows clean bills of health for the first time since April 5 last. A summary of the official reports from the superior board of health for the current year gives, for Habana, 7 cases, with 1 death; for the interior, 154 cases, with 51 deaths, a total of 161 cases and 52 deaths.

On December 15 the quarantine against Cuba, at ports south of the southern boundary of Maryland, was suspended and on the day following the detention camp at Triscornia was closed. During the season 1,660 persons were held under observation at quarantine. Of these, 30 passengers developed fever and were sent to hospital in Habana for variable periods, but in none was a final diagnosis of yellow fever made. There were 45 others refused admission to the camp on account of abnormal temperature and placed under surveillance, either at their houses or at a local hospital. No case of yellow fever was reported in this group.

December 23. There is 1 case yellow fever from Palos under treatment at Guines.

December 30. Case of yellow fever under treatment at Guines died December 27.

Reports from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, December 17 and 23:

Week ended December 14. Bills of health were granted to 3 vessels leaving for United States ports and 3 certificates of immunity were issued to passengers destined for New Orleans, via Habana. The following vessels fumigated: December 11, the British steamship *Atheniana*, having 22 members of crew, no passengers, and bound for New Orleans, and December 14, the Norwegian steamship *Times*, with a crew of 24, no passengers, and clearing for Mobile, Ala.

No new cases of yellow fever have been reported since November 26.

Week ended December 21. One bill of health was granted to a vessel leaving for the United States.

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Summary, November, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, December 17:

Week ended December 14. Bills of health issued to 9 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. No vessel fumigated. No quarantinable disease reported.

Summary for month of November.

Bills of health issued-----	21
Outgoing vessels inspected-----	7
Members of crews inspected-----	1,346
Passengers inspected-----	859
Vessel fumigated-----	1
Certificates issued, immune-----	2

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Summary for month of November, 1907—Smallpox—Yellow fever—Case of leprosy on steamship Loa—Vaccinations—Fumigation of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, December 12:

During the month of November, 1907, there were 246 deaths in Guayaquil; of these 1 was due to yellow fever and 21 were due to smallpox.

The steamship *Loa* arrived to-day carrying a leper who stowed away at Paita. As it was not possible to land the patient here, the master was recommended to isolate him on board, and a note was made on the bill of health to that effect.

Twenty immune certificates were issued during the month, 8 of which were for passengers going to Peruvian ports; 11 persons were vaccinated; 9 vessels were fumigated to kill vermin.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Status of cholera in Russia.

The following is received from Consul-General Thackera, under date of December 13:

According to official statistics there were registered in the Russian Empire during the period from November 6 to 12, inclusive, 403 new cases of cholera with 225 deaths, comprising 68 cases with 24 deaths in the governmental district of Tomsk; 112 cases with 79 deaths in Tobolsk; 47 cases with 22 deaths in the middle Volga district; 41 cases with 23 deaths in the government district of Samara; 32 cases with 15 deaths in the governmental district of Ekaterinaslaw including the city of Rostow; 32 cases with 12 deaths in the Government district of Kursk (including Woronesch); 18 cases with 13 deaths in the city of Baku; 25 cases with 14 deaths in Tschernigow and Poltawa; 19 cases with 24 deaths in Akmolinsk; 7 cases with 8 deaths in the Moscow industrial district, and 2 cases with 1 death in the Government district of Minsk.

In the city of Kief, according to another report, there were registered during the week ended November 23 14 new cases of cholera with 3 deaths. On November 25 there were 33 cholera patients in the city hospitals.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie reports that during the week ended December 7, 225 rats were examined bacteriologically at the plague laboratory of the Service at Honolulu. Plague infection was proved in 1 rat from Hilo.

Precautions against spread of cholera.

December 27. In view of the report of a death from Asiatic cholera at Honolulu on December 21 (see Public Health Reports, December 27, 1907, p. 1926), the Bureau authorized by cable the nominations of two acting assistant surgeons for duty in the inspection of vessels during the present emergency, one at Kawaihae, the other at MacGregors Landing, Hawaii. Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus was directed, December 26, to take all possible precautions in regard to vessels prior to sailing. In reply to inquiries he informed the Bureau, December 27, that the local board of health has established outgoing precautions regarding vessels bound for island ports.

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, November 28:

Week ended November 23. Bills of health issued to the steamship *African Prince*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 38, and the steamship *Mutlah*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 59. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on the wharf lines, and Asiatics' effects disinfected.

During the week ended November 16 there were 114 deaths from cholera, 22 from plague, and 1 from smallpox in Calcutta. In Bengal during the same week there were 114 cases with 75 deaths from plague. In India there were in the same period 8,451 cases with 6,308 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Buonocore reports, December 9:

Vessels at Naples inspected week ended December 7.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Dec. 5	Regina d'Italia.....	New York.....	238	70	550
6	Liguria.....	do.....	503	80	720
6	Königin Luise.....	do.....	426	105	580
	Total.....		1,217	255	1,850

Rejections recommended.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Dec. 5	Regina d'Italia.....	10		4	1		15
6	Liguria.....	15		10			25
6	Königla Luise.....	5	1	1			7
	Total.....	30	1	15	1		47

Vessels inspected at Palermo week ended December 7.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Dec. 6	Regina d'Italia.....	New York	109	288	79

Rejections recommended.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Dec. 6	Regina d'Italia.....	17		16		7	40

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Summary of examinations of emigrants, month of November, 1907—Cholera in the suburbs of Yokohama and on Oshima Island—Plague at Osaka—Summary of plague, smallpox, and typhus fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, December 3:

Bills of health were granted during the week ended November 30 to 4 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 577 crew and 801 passengers.

January 3, 1908

One of the vessels, the steamship *Schuylkill*, has been previously reported, having returned for repairs after going ashore on an island. As has been done here since plague and cholera have been epidemic in other districts, the steerage passengers were detained five days, and were bathed and their effects were disinfected, 685 being bathed in addition to 71 members of crews. Eight hundred and forty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected.

During the month of November 657 intending steerage passengers for the United States or its possessions were examined with reference to their freedom from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, and of these 519 were passed, 497 certified, 30 recommended for rejection, and 108 held for observation.

During the week 2 cases of cholera were reported in the suburbs, and 2 yesterday and 2 to-day (all in the same house) from Kanagawa, a neighboring suburb. To-day information has been received of 5 cases of cholera on De Vries or Oshima Island, the active volcano at the mouth of Tokyo Bay.

Plague has assumed a serious aspect in Osaka. Out of 1,000 rats examined in Tokyo three days ago one infected rat was found.

The following is given in the latest report of the sanitary bureau of the home department as to epidemic diseases since January: Smallpox, 148 cases with 17 deaths; typhus, 20 cases; plague, 120 cases with 155 deaths.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended, November 4, for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; advised to wait, 13. Of these rejections and detentions all were for trachoma.

Per steamship *America Maru*, November 20: For Honolulu, 10; for San Francisco, 2. Advised to wait: For Honolulu, 23; for San Francisco, 2. Detentions and rejections were for trachoma.

Reports from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Plague at Osaka—Method of house disinfection in Japan.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Slade reports, November 30: Week ended November 23. Supplemental bills of health were granted to 4 steamships with an aggregate personnel of 1,215.

There were inspected 4 vessels, 439 members of crews, and 454 steerage passengers. Manifests were viséed for 74,362 pieces of freight.

There were disinfected 926 pieces of personal effects. Two hundred and ninety-eight steerage passengers were bathed and held 5 days under observation prior to embarkation. Their effects were disinfected.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, examined, 62; recommended for rejection, 33. Steamship *Siberia*, for Honolulu, examined, 267; recommended for rejection, 111. The emigrants passed together with 52 intending passengers to Victoria, per steamship *Shinano Maru*, were all held 5 days under observation prior to embarkation and their effects disinfected.

The following quarantinable diseases were reported in Kobe during the week: Cholera, 7 cases, with 2 deaths, and smallpox, 23 cases, with 2 deaths. The total mortality was 149.

Reports from Osaka for the same week give 51 cases and 47 deaths from plague, an increase over last week in deaths of 16. The disease has now spread to the business center known as Sembra.

The Japanese exercise considerable care in the way of cleaning and disinfecting every house in their cities. This is done twice a year. The entire contents of each house are removed into the streets and the floors are taken away. Here in Kobe it requires two months to go over the entire city. Three sections are undergoing these operations at the same time.

Summary of cholera at Kobe and Osaka October 13–November 16.

Vice-Consul Gassett reports:

During the period from October 13 to November 19, 1907, inclusive, 950 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 34 deaths, were reported at Kobe, and 55 cases, with 40 deaths, at Osaka.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports:

November 27. Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended for rejection, 9.

MEXICO.

Maritime restrictions against arrivals from San Francisco, Cal.

The following information is received, under date of December 10, 1907, from the Mexican ambassador to the United States, through the Department of State:

Owing to the existence of bubonic plague at San Francisco, Cal., the superior board of health of Mexico has ordered that vessels coming thence to Mexican ports shall be admitted only to ports where there are delegates and disinfecting plants, in order to ascertain the sanitary condition of the vessels and to make such disinfection with steam under pressure as may be required. The Mexican ports which vessels from San Francisco may enter directly are Salina Cruz, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan, and Guaymas. Vessels in question may be admitted to other Mexican ports only after touching at one of the ports named.

Report from Salina Cruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McPherson reports, December 16:

During the period December 1 to 15, inclusive, 1 steamship cleared from this port for the United States, as follows: December 4, steamship *Columbian*, bound for San Diego, Cal.; fumigated throughout while in the roadstead outside the harbor.

PANAMA.

*Report from Colon—Case of varioloid on steamship *Atrato* from New York.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Scales reports:

The Royal Mail steamship *Atrato* arrived at this port on December 8 from New York with one case of varioloid. The patient was removed to the quarantine station and isolated; the compartment was disinfected.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessel—Status of plague in Peru—Smallpox at Callao.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, December 2:

Week ended November 30. November 30 the Chilean steamship *Aconcagua* was fumigated and dispatched for Ancon, Canal Zone, with a general cargo and a total personnel of 151, of whom 3 members of the crew, 41 cabin, and 31 steerage passengers were from this port.

The following is the latest report on plague in Peru received from the Director de Salubridad:

Locality.	Cases November 20.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing No- vember 27.
Lima.....	6	6	0	5	7
Callao.....	2	0	0	0	2
Chosica.....	0	1	0	0	1
Trujillo.....	12	8	6	7	8
Plura.....	3	1	(?)	(?)	1
Paita.....	5	3	0	1	0
San Pedro.....	3	0	1	0	2
Ferrenafe.....	1	0	0	0	1

Another death from smallpox in Callao was reported on November 26.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Bridgetown, Barbados—New case of yellow fever on island of Barbados.

Consul Clare reports, December 13:

The general board of health has officially reported to-day that one more case of yellow fever has occurred in the island. The case developed December 4, but the family of the patient, not knowing what the disease was, did not call in medical aid, and it was not until December 11 that a physician was summoned. The patient at that time was in a dying condition, and he expired within a few hours. This case occurred 12 miles from Bridgetown, but the patient, who was a fisherman, frequently visited the town. The case which developed December 1 has recovered. No other cases are known to exist.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—
UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—*Rosario de Santa Fé*.—Month of September, 1907. Estimated population, 152,492. Total number of deaths, 266, including diphtheria 3, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, small-pox 3, and 38 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 52,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 34,038. Total number of deaths, 87. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 121,115. Total number of deaths, 153, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 25 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 7, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 16 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,024,458.

London.—One thousand four hundred and seventy-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 35, scarlet fever 19, diphtheria 20, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 18, tuberculosis 173, and 95 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,087 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 7, 1907, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,117,547. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 42.0 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 7, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,812,171. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 32.4, and the lowest in Aberdeen, viz, 14.6 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 716, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 5, measles 79, scarlet fever 2, and 13 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—*Honolulu*.—Month of November, 1907. Census population, 39,306. Total number of deaths 72, including enteric fever 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

OCEANIA—Society Islands—Tahiti.—Ten days ended November 30, 1907. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including enteric fever 1 and 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Cadiz.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 69,322. Total number of deaths, 155, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 2, small-pox 8, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Madrid.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 556,663. Total number of deaths, 1,008, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 23, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, smallpox 1, and 144 from tuberculosis.

TASMANIA—Hobart Town.—Month of October, 1907. Estimated population, 177,213. Total number of deaths 205, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 8, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox from December 28, 1907, to January 3, 1908.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American Consuls, through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 28, 1907, to December 27, 1907, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1907.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta	Nov. 17-23 .....	.....	108	
Rangoon	Nov. 17-23 .....	.....	9	
Japan:				
De Vries (Oshima) Island	Dec. 3	5	.....
Ibaraki	Nov. 27	1	.....
Kanagawa	Dec. 1-2	4	.....
Kobe	Nov. 17-23	7	2	
Nagasaki	Nov. 18-24	1	1	
Shinagara	Nov. 27 .....	.....	
Tokushima	Nov. 27	27	22	
Tokyofu	Dec. 27	88	63	
Yokohama	Oct. 27-Nov. 2	5	4	
Russia, general	Nov. 7-12	403	225	
Akmolinsk	Nov. 7-12	19	24	
Baku	Nov. 7-12	18	12	
Ekaterinslaw	Nov. 7-12	32	15	
Kief	Nov. 19-23	14	3	
Kursk, Govt. dist.	Nov. 7-12	32	12	
Minsk	Nov. 7-12	2	1	
Moscow	Nov. 7-12	7	8	
Samara, Govt. dist.	Nov. 7-12	41	23	
Tobolsk	Nov. 7-12	112	79	
Tomsk, Govt. dist.	Nov. 7-12	68	24	
Tschernigov and Poltawa	Nov. 7-12	25	14	
Volga, middle dist.	Nov. 7-12	47	22	
				Present on 2 Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers; erroneously entered as plague in previous number.
				Dec. 3. 2 cases in vicinity.
				Including city Rostow.
				Including Woronesch.
				In industrial district.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Para	Dec. 1-7	16	10	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 18-24	2	1	
Cuba:				
Habana Province—				
Guines	Dec. 23-27	1	1	From Palos.
Santa Clara Province—				
Cienfuegos	Dec. 29-31	2	1	Case Dec. 31 from Palmira.
Palmira	Dec. 31	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 1-7		1	
West Indies:				
Bridgetown	Dec. 4-14	1	1	

PLAQUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 2-30	18	18	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 18-24	8	2	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Nov. 10-23	8,896	6,705	
Madras Presidency	Nov. 10-23	224	182	
Bengal	Nov. 10-23	210	153	
United provinces	Nov. 10-23	249	205	
Punjab	Nov. 10-23	665	618	
Burma	Nov. 10-23	92	88	
Central provinces, including Betar.	Nov. 10-23	405	305	
Mysore State	Nov. 10-23	1,157	899	
Hyderabad State	Nov. 10-23	716	564	
Central India	Nov. 10-23	718	398	
Rajputana	Nov. 10-23	283	175	
Kashmir	Nov. 10-23	9	3	
Northwest frontier province.	Nov. 10-23	15	13	
		13,639	10,308	
Japan:				
Osaka	Nov. 17-23	51	47	
Peru:				
Chosica	Nov. 21-27	1	.....
Lima	Nov. 21-27	6	5	
Paita	Nov. 21-27	3	1	
Piura	Nov. 21-27	1	.....
Trujillo	Nov. 21-27	8	7	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Algeria—				
Algiers	Nov. 1-30	2	.....
Argentina:				
Rosario	Sept. 1-30		3	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 2-30	157	3	
Para	Dec. 1-7	9	2	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 18-24	37	5	②
Canada:				
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax	Dec. 15-21	1	.....
Ontario Province	Dec. 19			Outbreak reported in several places.
Belleville	Dec. 17-23	4	.....
China:				
Shanghai	Nov. 18-24	5	11	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 1-7		4	
France:				
Paris	Dec. 1-7	8	.....
Germany:				
General	Nov. 17-23	1	.....

January 3, 1908

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-7		2	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Nov. 1-27	23	2	
Yokohama.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	1		
Malta.....	Dec. 1-7	1	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 9-15		3	
Panama:				
Colon.....	Dec. 8	1		From ss. Atrato.
Peru:				
Callao.....	Oct. 20-26		1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 24-30	4	6	
Odessa.....	Nov. 24-30	4		
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-30		8	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30		1	
Valencia.....	Dec. 2-8	31	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 3-16	89	26	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Aberdeen.....	Dec. 7	174,579	49									1
Adelaide.....	Oct. 5	380,245	87									
Do.....	Oct. 12	380,245	59									
Do.....	Oct. 19	380,245	82									
Do.....	Oct. 26	380,245	68									
Do.....	Nov. 2	385,459	89									
Agua Calientes.....	Dec. 14	40,000	57	3				3		1	3	
Aix la Chapelle.....	Nov. 16	156,005	53	6								
Do.....	Nov. 23	156,023	57	3						1		
Alexandretta.....	Nov. 29	15,000	6									
Antwerp.....	Nov. 30	312,571	92	10								
Asuncion.....	Nov. 2	65,000	34	4						2		
Do.....	Nov. 9	65,000	24							3		
Do.....	Nov. 16	65,000	24	2						1		
Athens.....	Nov. 30	177,000	12									1
Bagdad.....	Oct. 26	200,000							9			1
Do.....	Nov. 2	200,000							10			9
Do.....	Nov. 9	200,000							11			6
Do.....	Nov. 16	200,000							15			6
Bahia.....	Nov. 2	265,000	117	14	7		1			3		
Do.....	Nov. 9	265,000	101	13	7		1		2			1
Do.....	Nov. 16	265,000	92	9	1		1		4			
Do.....	Nov. 23	265,000	92	10	2				1			
Do.....	Nov. 30	265,000	107	15	1				1			1
Baracoa.....	Dec. 7	25,000	8									
Barmen.....	Nov. 30	159,500	45	2						2		
Do.....	Dec. 7	160,100	48	3						2		
Barranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	19							5		
Belfast.....	do.....	370,163	191	30						3	1	14
Berlin.....	Nov. 23	2,110,327	620	86						1	14	10
Do.....	Nov. 16	2,108,113	655	91						2	1	20
Bluefields.....	Dec. 7	533,155	170							2	3	2
Bombay.....	Dec. 14	2,500	2									6
Do.....	Nov. 26	977,822	620	62	18	3	2	2				1
Bordeaux.....	Dec. 7	253,000	73	10								
Bradford.....	Nov. 30	290,323	87	7						1	1	2
Bremen.....	Nov. 23	226,532	97	16						4	4	
Do.....	Nov. 30	226,532	67	10						5	2	
Bristol.....	Dec. 7	367,979	82							1	2	5

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Budapest.....	Nov. 23	802,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	.....	9
Do.....	Nov. 30	802,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	2	3
Cairo.....	Dec. 2	676,785	24	.....	.....	4	2	10	1	.....	1
Calcutta.....	Nov. 16	847,796	784	23	22	114	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiff.....	Dec. 7	187,620	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cartagena.....	Dec. 8	30,000	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catania.....	Dec. 5	160,600	61	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celba.....	Dec. 7	6,500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 14	6,500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemnitz.....	Nov. 23	269,104	76	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Christiania.....	Nov. 30	229,000	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 7	37,000	20	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
Coburg.....	Nov. 30	23,164	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Dec. 7	23,261	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cognac.....	do.....	19,483	13	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	Nov. 30	454,899	169	22	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	2
Do.....	Dec. 7	454,899	156	20	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	1
Colon.....	Nov. 24	12,500	16	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 23	438,000	109	13	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....
Dalny.....	do.....	30,684	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denia.....	Dec. 7	12,431	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dresden.....	Nov. 30	536,000	168	22	.....	.....	3	8	2	1	1
Dundee.....	Dec. 7	165,748	100	.....	.....	1	1	1	22	2	.....
Durban.....	Nov. 9	63,984	17	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 16	63,984	25	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East London.....	do.....	49,253	16	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 7	345,747	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fiume.....	Nov. 21	49,000	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing.....	Dec. 7	20,253	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort de France.....	do.....	27,069	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Nov. 2	352,000	86	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3
Do.....	Nov. 9	352,000	98	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	2
Do.....	Nov. 16	352,000	78	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2
Do.....	Nov. 23	352,000	71	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frontera.....	Dec. 7	9,000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 14	9,000	7	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Funchal.....	Dec. 8	44,019	29	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Geneva.....	Nov. 23	116,400	20	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gothenburg.....	Nov. 30	155,700	38	3	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Greenock.....	Dec. 7	71,269	28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	Dec. 21	40,787	12	.....	.....	2	5	2	2	2	2
Hamburg.....	Dec. 7	824,792	251	32	.....	.....	2	5	2	2	2
Hamilton.....	Dec. 16	20,206	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do.....	Dec. 23	20,206	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Havre.....	Nov. 30	132,430	57	13	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	1
Hull.....	Dec. 7	266,762	64	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1
Johannesburg.....	Nov. 9	102,078	65	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Königsburg.....	Nov. 23	229,300	69	4	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 30	229,300	89	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Rochelle.....	Dec. 8	31,553	10	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	10	4
Leeds.....	Dec. 7	470,268	212	16	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	4
Leipzig.....	Nov. 30	518,682	152	18	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	4
Leith.....	Dec. 7	83,668	35	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	4
Liverpool.....	do.....	746,144	288	24	.....	.....	1	2	1	6	11
London.....	do.....	7,217,941	2,087	.....	.....	5	25	30	41	24	.....
Lubeck.....	Nov. 30	94,500	25	2	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....
Lyons.....	do.....	472,114	159	33	.....	5	2	6	.....	2	.....
Madras.....	Nov. 22	509,346	442	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2
Managua.....	Nov. 30	22,278	22	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	5
Manchester.....	Dec. 7	631,533	193	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	5	.....
Mazatlan.....	Nov. 30	21,000	12	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Do.....	Dec. 7	21,000	22	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Messina.....	Nov. 23	107,000	25	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	1
Do.....	Nov. 30	107,000	28	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	1
Monterey.....	Dec. 15	100,000	65	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Moscow.....	Nov. 30	1,335,104	607	78	.....	6	4	20	7	7	1
Munich.....	Nov. 23	548,000	189	22	.....	1	1	3	2	2	.....
Do.....	Nov. 30	548,000	181	32	.....	1	1	1	3	2	.....
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 24	168,436	42	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Naples.....	Nov. 30	593,729	229	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Do.....	Dec. 7	593,729	235	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Nantes.....	Dec. 8	133,247	57	13	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Dec. 7	272,969	120	.....	.....	6	3	1	1	1	1

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes,	Deaths from—								Whooping cough.		
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	
Niuchwang	Nov. 23	60,000	5											
Nottingham	Nov. 30	250,000	85							2	1		3	
Nuevo Laredo	Dec. 14	8,000	3	1										
Nuremberg	Nov. 23	307,000	100	10								2	2	
Odessa	Nov. 30	455,000	243							9	5	8	7	
Para	Dec. 7	185,000	65	5							2	5	3	
Paris	do	2,776,394	934	199			10	2				2	3	
Paita	Nov. 30	2,000	4	1	3									
Do	Dec. 7	2,000	9		8									
Penang	Nov. 16	100,429	86	18										
Piraeus	Dec. 7	75,000	24	3						1				
Plymouth	do	116,000	31											
Port Elizabeth	Nov. 23	32,959	13	2										
Pretoria	Nov. 9	36,839	13											
Quebec	Dec. 14	75,000										2		
Queenstown	Dec. 7	7,684	1											
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 24	628,675	238	54	2		1	5		1		3	1	
Rotterdam	Dec. 7	401,299	134							1	5			
St. Georges de Bermuda	Nov. 23	2,189	1											
Do	Nov. 30	2,189	2											
Do	Dec. 7	2,189	1											
St. John, N. B.	Dec. 21	10,789	15	1								1		
St. Petersburg	Nov. 16	1,500,000	640	101						16	23	23	16	
Do	Nov. 23	1,500,000	677	129						20	26	32	13	
Do	Nov. 30	1,500,000	737	147						12	25	20	19	
St. Stephen, N. B.	Dec. 21	2,840	1											
San Feliu de Guixols	Dec. 7	11,094	8											
Santander	Dec. 8	53,574	36											
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Nov. 30	46,000	12	3										
Santiago de Cuba	Dec. 14	45,500	20	3										
Schiedam	Dec. 7	30,030	7											
Shanghai	Nov. 24	523,700	134	9			11							
Sheffield	Nov. 30	440,000	122	7						1	2	2	2	
Do	Dec. 7	440,000	111	8							1	1	3	
Singapore	Nov. 9	258,324	263	34						1				
South Shields	Dec. 7	113,460	51	7							1	1	2	
Stettin	do	255,000	78	8						3	4	1	1	
Sunderland	do	155,859	51	2								1	3	
Trieste	Nov. 23	202,920	74											
Turin	Nov. 30	202,920	102						2		1			
Tuxpam	Nov. 24	367,685	138	18							1			
Valencia	Dec. 10	13,000	5											
Venice	Dec. 8	250,000	131	10			2	2	1		1	1		
Do	Nov. 2	174,398	50	6										
Do	Nov. 9	174,398	47	9							1			
Do	Nov. 16	174,398	61	6					2					
Do	Nov. 23	174,398	62	3					1	1				
Do	Nov. 30	174,398	63	6						1			1	
Victoria, B.C	Dec. 14	25,000	7						1					
Vigo	Dec. 7	36,000	16	1					1	1				

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.



